FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855. Com. Paulding has not yet received any instructions whatever regarding his projected visit to San Juan de Nicaragus. It is asserted that they will not be such as to excite apprehensions of another Grey-

Gen. Cullom of Tenn., a prominent Know-Nothing candidate for clerk of the House of Representatives, has arrived here, and the possibility of his election is creating much exitement in political circles. Senators Crittenden and Gwin have also arrived.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE HARLESI KARLKOAD ACCIDENT.
CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Nov. 15, 1855.
The following is the verdist of the coroner's jury on
the death of F. H. Rathbone: That the deceased
came to his death on the Harlem railroad train, in the
town of Copake, by accident, by the high wind blowing the cars off the track, thereby breaking the same,
and bruising and crushing the said F. H. Rathbone to
death.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

company at Music hall, this evening, attracted one of the largest and most fashionable andi-nees of the season. The company leave to morrow on a tour South and West.

## THE ELECTION.

VIIITH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The following are the complete returns from this District:

Counties. Columbia Dutchess	Relly. D.m. 2459 3451	Montagnic. Repub. 2154 3071	Wetmore K. N. 2180 2167
Total	5910	5225	4347
Kelly over Montage	ie, 665;	Montagnie	over We

more, 878.

XVIITH SENATE DISTRICT.—The official returns from Delaware county sive Morse 127 majority over Ramsey; but the latter has 340 majority in Schoharie. and is consequently elected.

DELAWARE COUNTY - [Official]. - King, 2,170; Headley, 2,102; Hatch, 1,534; Ward, 162. Senator-Morse, 2,178; Ramiey, 2,050; Stevens,

In the 1st Assembly district, John Mead, Republic

can, has 28 majority over Hayes, Dem. and K. N. NINTH AND FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,-It is stated in The Express that Sparrow and Williams, Know Nothings, heretofore set down as elected Assem

blymen in the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, are defeated, and that Erasius W. Glover, in the Eleventh, and Arthur Woods in the Seventeenth wards, both Soft Shel s, are chosen, IXTH SENATE DISTRICT .- Orange Co., majority for

Repub., 788; Orange Co., majority for Lyon, 147; Madden's majority in the district, 331. K. N. 447; Madden's trajority in the discrict, 331.

ALLEGANY CO. – [Official].

King, 2,962; Headley, 1,429; Hatch, 1,513. King over Headley, 1 533.

CORTLAND CO. – [Official.]

King. 2,153; Headley, 1,541; Hatch, 391; Ward, 281. King over Headley, 612. Entire Republican county ticket elected. LIVINGSTON CO.

LIVINGSTON CO.

The official majorities are: Headley over King, 505;
Burrows, 441; Clark, 490; Cushing, 484; Seymour,
497; Whallon, 464; Sweet senator, 554; Smith, judge,
3; Root, clerk, 182; Hastings, 53; Odell, assembly,
178; Bradner assembly 207,
YATES CO.—[Official.]
King, 2 041; Watd, 523; Harch, 706; Headley, 244.

King over Headley, 1,797.

Senator—Huntington, Repub., 2,105; Jackson, Dem., 1,051; McLeas, Hindoo, 364.

Judges—Wood, 1950; Selden, 1,334; Campbell, 207; Mullen, 1,972; Willard, 334; Hill, 868; Comstock, 211. KINGS CO .- [Official ]

For Judge of Suprerce court—Emott, 9458; Campbell, 5,790; Dean. 4,207.
WESTCHESTER CO.—[Official.]

Ward, 2 634; Hatch, 587, King, 1,886; Headley, Controller-Mitchell, 1,863; Stetson, 1,360; Cook,

1,929; Burrows, 3,260.
Treasurer—Lyen, 2,120; Thurston, 613; Williams, 1,936; Clark, 3,357.
Attorney-genera —Sutherland, 1,797; Tilden, 1,347; Mann, jr., 1,917; Cuching, 3,366.
Engineer and Surveyor—Fay, 2,562; Jervis, 629; Geddes, 1,910; Seymour, 3,346.

Engineer and Surveyor—Fay, 2,502; Jervis, 629; Geddes, 1,910; Seymour, 3,346. Canal Commissioner—Foliett, 2,563; Hawley, 632; Bissell, 1,934; Whallon, 3,352 Inspector of State prisou—Clark, 1,806; Agan, 1,305; Bailey, 1,989; Russoll, 3,279. Judges of Court of Appeals—Selden, 3,104; Wood, 1,810; Campbell, 3,280.

810: Campbell, 3 280. Willard, 1,123; Hill, jr., 2,209; Mullin, 1,893; Com-

willard, 1,123; Hill, Jr., 2,293; Maini, 1,285; Constock, 3,398.
Senator—Benjamin Brandreth, 3, 302; John W. Ferdon, 3,744; B. Brandeth, 2; J. W. Ferdon, 3.
Sheriff—Israel H. Watson (Union Decu.), 1,198; Daniel H. Little (Fusion), 3,871; James Tiebout (K. N.), 3,392.
County Clerk—Benjamin D. Miller (Union Decu.), 1,304; Lewis C. Platt (Fusion), 3,530; John P. Jenkins (K. N.), 3,578.
ONONDAGA CO.—[Official].
Synagrap Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

King, 4,475; Hoadley, 3,479; Hatch, 3,028; Ward

about 300,

The Know Nothings have a banquet at the Globe
Hotel this evening, and one hundred guns are being
fired in honor of the success of the Know-Nothing
State ticket.

## ELECTION ROW.

BLOODY DOINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS. The New-Orleans Picayune gives the following acmen were ki led and several wounded. It seems also that the ballot-boxes were smashed at two precincts.

that the ballot-boxes were smashed at two precincts. The Picayune says:

"We had hoped that the election would have been one of the most qu'et that ever was held in this city, and the orderly manner in which matters were conducted durind the early part of the day seemed to indicate that the hope was well founded.

Unfortunately, as noon approached, an excitement commenced at the Eighteenth precinct, having its crigin, as we learn, in a cantest for precedence in approaching the polls. Major Henry Biaize, one of the officers of a German military company, who assumed the championship on the Democratic side, struck one of the Americans; and thereupon half a dozen revolvers were drawn on him. He started to run, and some ciphteen or twenty shots were fired at him. One bullet took effect in his thigh, another in his foot, and a third one passed across his breast. We counted eleven shots in a board fence, all of which had been fired at Biaize.

Soon after several fights ensued, and among others E. D. White, a city contractor, was badly beaten and wounded.

The next difficulty occurred at the Pwentieth pre-The next difficulty occurred at the Pwentisth precinct. How it commenced we could not ascertain,
but of the b'oody issue we are certain. A man named
Antonio Feller, a native of France, who had his naturalization papers in his hand, was stabbed in the conter of the abdomen by somebody—who we could not
ascertain. His friends put him in a cab and conveyed
him to the Charity hospital, but he was dead before he
arrived there. rrived there.

Toward evening Dr. Sherrer, who kept a drug-stora

oward evening be-the corner of Greatmen and St. Ferdinand streets, a fatally wounded by a pistol shot at the polling the of the Twentieth precinct. It is said that he went was fatally wounded by a pistol shot at the polling, booth of the Twentieth precinct. It is said that he went to the poll with his naturalization papers in one hand and a pictol in the other, and that, being opposed by an American, he fired at him and wounded him in his an American, he fired at him and wounded him in his an American, he fired at him and wounded him in his arm. The American then returned the fire, and the shot proved fatal. The decessed had occasionally been subject to fits of insanity.

A man named Antaine was also shot in his leg; several shots were fired at James Boylan white he was on horseback, and a German was stabbed or wounded in his face.

Toward eleven o'clock p. m. a party of men broke into the Ninth precinct, and destroyed the ballot-box, with its contents. There is said to have been a Demogratic majority of sixty or seventy in this precinct.

with its contents. There is said to have been a Demo-cratic majority of sixty or seventy in this precinct.

At midnight a crowd—probably the same one that destroyed the ballot-bex in the Ninth precinct— forced their way into the engine-house where the in-spectors of the Seventh precinct were engaged count-ing the votes. They at once forced the inspectors and clerks to retire, when they seized on the ballot-box and utterly demolished both it and the ballots.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

From Our Special Correspondent at Paris.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855. It is so rare that reliable news from the interior of Russia or from the Russian camps on the borders of the Black sea can be obtained either here or in the United States, that its value when received is much enhanced. An American consul in France, who has been traveling in Russia the last three months, has just returned to Paris, and has favored me with the use of his note-book, from which I propose to give your readers some of the most interesting items of news from that country which I have yet seen from any source. Indeeda perusal of these notes has furnished me more egreet data by which to judge of the condition of affairs in the Crimea and in the neighborhood of Odessa and Nikolaieff, than it would be possible to obtain from all that has heretofore been published. The centleman in question went to Russia to study her condition impartially, the state of her resources, and the probable issue of the war. By means of his title of consul and major, he was permitted to travel through the Empire, a privilege that is now difficult for any foreigner to obtain who is not engaged in the Russian service. His journey commensed at St. Peters burg and Cronstadt, and extended to Moscow, Kief, Odessa, Nikolaiëff, Cherson and Perekop, (which latter point he left three weeks ago,) and back through the Danubian Principalities, Hungary. Vienna, to Paris. He carried letters of introduction to consular agents, in each town of note, and through them received privileges and introductions which afforded him great facilities for collecting correct information, and of forming just appreciations of every thing he saw. His notes as well as his verbal descriptions bear the impress of impartiality, of close observation and of complete reliability. They are so voluminous that I shall only attempt to give the most important, and those in the fewest words possible.

He first visted Cronstadt, and found this place as strong as it has been represented, but more so from its natural position than from anything extraordinary in the defenses. He found there an immense foundery, six hundred feet long, which had remained inactive from want of men capable of putting the works into operation. They had been waiting for foremen from America, who were expected to arrive daily. The Russians are not themselves capable of conducting properly the casting of large ordnance, having always heretofore depended upon foreigners, mostly Englishmen.

Our traveler, after visiting Cronstadt, returned o St. Petersburg and endeavored to obtain through Mr. Seymour the privilege of traveling through Southern Russia; but he was assured by the American minister that it was impossible-that no foreigner of whatever nation was now all swed that privilege. Determined to go, he had resort to a Russian officer whose acquaintance he had made on the trip to Cronstadt, and who went at once with him to the chief of police and interposed in his behalf. He was at first peremptorily refused. but the officer took the chief into an adjoining room, where a short conversation was held, and on their return a permit was signed to go as far as Odessa. The consul was afterward informed by his friend, the officer, that although his claims as an American, a consul and a major had operated strongly on the mind of the chief of police, they had not been sufficient till a sum of ten rubles were alipped into his hands-a sum which the consul at once handed over to the officer.

After frequent and annoying interruptions on the part of the police, he at length arrived at Moscow If St. Petersburg is the most splendid, the most grandiose city in the world, he thinks Moscow the most interesting. It is here that the Russian is seen in his native purity. The city is full of churches, and is perhaps the most devotional city

Our traveler was at Odessa when the news ar rived of the evacuation of the south side of Sevastopol. The first day three or four arrests of individuals were made by the police for the circulation of what they then deemed false news. It was not for three days, although reports to that effect continued to arrive. At this city he had an introduction to Gen. Lüders, dined with him, and had a long conversation on the state of affairs. Gen. Lüders is a violent personal enemy of Gen. Gorchakoff, and condemned the evacuation of Se vastopel as infamous on the part of that officer. He said that the Russian people would not sustain Gorchakoff in the act, and that with one hundred and eighty thousand men, the number which Lüders stated to be under Gorchakoff's command, he ought to have held the place. Our consul, however, found by his intercourse with other Russian officers that the opinion of Liders was peculiar to himself in all except as regarded the number of men under Gorchakoff's command, and that his criticisms arose from jealousy.

At Nikolaieff he saw a review of one hundred and thirty thosuand menby the Grand-dukes Constantine and Nicholas. He does not believe this place can be taken by the Allies, although a land force may besiege it, and after a long contest carry it. I will be impossible for the allied fleets ever to reach the town. Todtleben had arrived and commenced operations in improving and strengthening the de. fenses of the place, which were very insignificant at the moment our traveler left. The one hundred and thirty thousand men at Nikolaiëff were nearly all infantry, and would be retained there for the defense of the place. The Emperor did not arrive till after his departure.

He visited Cherson, and found it a beautiful modern built city, full of summer residences of the nobility, handsomely located on the hills, which overlook a romantic sea coast. It is in an exposed position, and will undoubtedly be destroyed by the

Perekep is a miserable, filthy, desolate place on the narrowest point of the peninsula, and contains only three houses. It has no fortifications worthy the name, its entire defensive works consisting of two earthworks in a miserable condition, mounting twenty guns each. He was astonished at the position in which he found this place. There are however at Perekop forty-eight thousand men, of which fifteen thousand are cavalry, grenadiers and cuirassiers of the Imperial guard. The tents of this division of the army line the coast for a distance of fifteen miles toward Sympheropol from the point called Perekop. From the latter point to Sympheropol the country is a barren, sandy steppe, but arrived in the neighborhood of Symphetopol it all at once becomes beautiful and fertile in the highest degree, and before the war was inhabited by many wealthy families. These facts, however, in regard to the interior of the Crimea be learned from the Russian officers with whom he associated at Perekop, for he was not allowed to go any further than this point. Both here, at Nikolieff, and at Odessa, he was the only stranger in the town at the moment, and was in He placed himself constantly under the protection

of Austrian consuls. Passing back through Podolia, he saw on the west banks of the Dniester, moving slowly toward the Crimea, thirteen thousand cavalry of the Imperial guard-nine thousand grenadiers, and four thousand curaissiers-all finely dressed and finely mounted men.

All Russian officers (with the exception of Lüders) concurred in saying that Sevastopol, as Gorchakoff says, had been given up from the day of the taking of the fert Kamtchatha, or, as the French call it, the Mamelon vert. They say that from that day, the 7th of June, Gorchakoff commenced building the Fort-Paul bridge and moving all his ambulances and valuables to the north side, in anticipation of an evacuation. They confess that Sevastopol was from that moment at the mercy of the Allies, and that they could have taken t at any time they had made a vigorous assault, but that the Allies did not know the real state of affairs, and were unable to procure reliable spies, They say that at two or three periods during the progress of the bombardment, (after the capture of the Kamtchatka works,) the Allies had taken the city, but they did not know it: that is, the Russians were driven back from their works, and dispirited to such an extent that the Allies might have marched in with a trifling opposition. Finding, however, that Pelissier was afraid to give the assault, and that they were enabled to kill vast numbers of his army daily in the trenches, they held on as long as possible. They contend that the Malakoff was not taken-it was eracuated. They held portions of it till evening-and this assertion is sustained by the allied reports-when it was evacuated voluntarily; they were not driven out. But this is only a quibble to save national pride.

Our consul believes that the Crimes must soon be evacuated, or Gorchakoff will be forced into a pitched battle, defeated, and driven out. There is no possibility of holding it long. He could not find Russian officer who had seen their own works on the line of the Chernaya, so particular are they not to allow the condition of those defenses to become known. He could not, therefore, form an estimate of what was the present weak point of the Russian army in the Crimea. The Russians, however, con. tended that their defenses on the Chernaya, now menaced by Pelissier's own command, were so strong that they had no fears of that side. It was rather toward Perekop or Eupatoria that they anticipated defeat.

The Russian officers and nobles admit the superiority of the allied forces over their own. and anticipate a disastrous war, but their pride will not allow them to yield, and the war will be continued with vigor. The plan of the Allies now is, after taking possession of the Crimea and as much of the Black sea coast as necessary, to march a large force into Bessarabia, and to try to penetrate near enough to Poland to alarm Russia, and to bring her to terms.

Russia has plenty of men and plenty of provision8 to carry on the war indefinitely, but she lacks money, powder, saltpeter, and cannon, and she will continue to suffer more or less from these de. ficiencies, since she has no ready means of supplying them in the required quantities.

Our consul considers Russia-as a military power-a colossal humbug. The miserable attempts at fortification he saw everywhere else than at Cronstadt, the general inefficiency of the army arrangements everywhere, and the ignorance of officers on military matters proves it. She has

plenty of men, and that it is all: but such men! Of the 180,000 men under the command of Gorchakoff, 60 000 are cavalry.

Gorchakoff is represented as a general who changes his plans frequently, and who is so vacillating that his officers are always at fault, and cannot cooperate efficiently. The discretionary power just given to him by the Emperor is considered equivalent to a command to retire, since it removes the responsibility of the measure from the shoulders of his majesty and places it on a man who is known to be fond of new movements. and who is already tired with the campaign.

The Emperor Alexander drinks. light complexioned, impudent, dandyish-looking man, who carries a lorgnette to his eye and looks impertinently at everybody. He is irritable, and without doubt possesses more character than his brother, the Emperor.

At Bucharest our traveler was introduced to Prince Stirbey, whom he found trying to govern the principalities, in the midst of opposition and annoyances of every kind. His greatest opposition arises from the other Boyards, and the annoyances from the Austrian officers.

The Austrian army officers almost universally sympathise with Russia. The same sympathy for Russia predominates with the people of the principalities.

This letter would not be complete if, in closing I did not state that this escapade into Russia has cost our friend his consulate; he has been removed for a too long absence from his post. I confess that I do not regret this decision of the Government, for he is a young man of brilliant talents, who would undoubtedly find a higher field for their exercise at home than is afforded by an obscure consulate in France.

PRUSSIAN AFFAIRS-THE SOUND DUES

From Our Own Correspondent. BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855.

In accordance with the precepts of a document facetiously called a Constitution of the Kingdom of Prussia-a document to which the King swore with great ceremony some five years since, amid the shouts of the police, the roar of cannon, and the laughter of the people-the heir of the throne being away on a visit to Queen Vic-a document which since that time has ruled the actions of his Majesty, when he has been disposed to let it-a decument which has been patched, and tinkered, and twisted, and turned, and is of about as much value as any other waste paper-in accordance with this document we have been having an election! An election for members of the second Chamber-or rather an election of men who are to meet and select members.

Every care has been taken by the Government to prevent any possible infusion of republican and anti-menarchic feeling into this Chamber, and one sees hardly how it is possible that such a body should be divided into parties, as the democratic party have never meddled in the elections, since by doing so they would acknowledge a binding force in the waste paper above named. There is, however, really a "right" and a "left"-the worshipers of the divine right of kings, and these who do not see that royal personages are but more human beings in other respects than their vices Curiously enough the pictistic notions which rule the court and its policy have begotten hard feelings among the Catholics, and the "left," at the presconsequence the object of a good deal of curiosity. Lent election, seems destined to be greatly

strengthened through the votes of the Catholics. In fact the whole thing is a farce, and one of which the last scene will probably be played the day the present king steps out and his brother steps in. I asked a member of the first Chamber. or "Herzen Haus," as it is now called, of what earthly use their sessions could be ! He laughed, and said in substance: "Directly, of none; but "indirectly, possibly of great use. Public matters are discussed, and though only the most meager reports are allowed of these discussions, still they do allow an opportunity of arousing public attention, of spreading parliamentary information among the people, and who knows but the time may come when these empty forms may be filled with life as they have come to be in Lugland. It is possible, that in process of time, these Chambers may come to have a real existence, and play their parts in influencing the people. At all events we have the forms; let the see to it that they make them in time

'something more''
In some of the election districts in this city, so much interest is felt in the religio-political ques-tions of the day as actually to lead to meetings of the voters-i. e., those few who will have anything do with the affair-and the selection of a ticket of electors in opposition to one containing the name of minister Manteuffel. That is doing great

But the reason why I have mentioned the subject of the election at all is that the official reports of the numbers of votes cast, and of those who have refrained from voting, have been coming in for some days past, and show most beautifully the estimation in which the pseudo Constitution is held. To prevent any too great preponderance of the liberal element there is no direct voting. The members of the upper House are members for life. some by birth, some as representing universities, and so on; but the members of the lower Chamber are elective. The voters of districts are divided into three classes according to property, each class having to choose

convention to select members of the House-some

thing like our system of choosing President. How

the system operates and how great a proportion of the voters appear at the polls may be seen by the following official figures:

In the department of which Dusseldorf is the seat of the vice-government, the first class of voters numbers 7,057 individuals, of whom 2,357 cast votes; of the second class, numbering 22,007, there voted 3,669; of the third class, 148,717 voters, 7,350 only voted: total, of 177,781 voters 13,356 only took part in the election of the 3 494 men who are to cast their votes in their respective dis-

tricts for nineteen members of the second House.

In the circle of Potsdam—exclusive of Berlin—about four-elevenths of the first class, one quarter of the second, and a little over one-eleventh of the third voted. In the aggregate of 105,602 voters 17,180 appeared at the polls.

In the circle of Cologne of 94 241 voters but 7,183 voted. In the circle of Cocslin the voters reached twenty-five per cent; in that of Stralsund about twenty per cent; Erturt circle less than eleven per cent of the number of voters. Muen-ster circle shows a vote of 5,463 out of 85,353 voters. Now, crossing to the other end of the kingdom, the Posen circle shows 31,520 votes out of 146,088, and that of Bromberg 16,580 out of 74,620. I will add one more report—that of the Dantzic circle, in full. The first class, 2 977 voters, gave 1,542 votes; 10,063 voters of the second class gave 3,582 votes; 62,457 voters of the third class gave 10,896 votes-total, 16,020 votes from 75,497 voters. These figures are sufficient be exerted by the body of the people, since, as in the Dantzic circle, less than three thousand of the wealthy and privileged class balance more than 62,000 of the poorer classes of peas-antry, mechanics and small tradesmen; in the place that the election is little more than an officeholders' affair, and in the third place that

the great bulk of even those to whom a vote is granted will have nothing to do with it.

The meetings of the electors (Wahimanner) have also been held and the names of the members to the fact that in many cases the same man has been elected for several districts, and other meetings of the electors must be held to fill up the vacancies, no correct statement of the force of the various parties in the coming session can yet be made Count Schwerin, for instance, against whom special efforts were made by the "Kreuz Zeitung" party, has been elected for five different districts, and other members for two or three. Here in Berlin the Manteuffel and Stahl party have carried by two districts out of nine. It was a wise determination on the part of the Democratic party to have noth-ing to do with the elections under the present paper Constitution, since by refraining entirely the outward pressure which held their opponents together was withdrawn and they have split into good may yet come. All that can be said of the affair as it now stands is that the religious differ-ences between the Catholics and the Protestants, and between the bigoted Lutherans and the Lib erals, have had a strong influence upon the course of even the small number of the voters who have of even the small number of the voters who have taken part in the election, and that the ministers have not had it all their own way. So far as can now be determined the Liberals in the second Chamber have added decidedly to their strength.

The Danish question since I last wrote has been the subject of newspaper discussion again, and the following article seems worth translating and following article seems worth translating and sending to THE TRIBUNE, since it appears as a leader in the Berlin National Zeitung. It must not be forgotten that this paper, which is the organ of the Liberals, is published under the censorship of its enemies, and that any article, which is in their opinion a little too strong for his Majesty's stomach, causes the entire edition to be confiscated. This consideration leads me to place a much higher value upon the article in question. I translate it value upon the article in question. I translate it

value upon the article in question. I translate it for THE TRIBUNE as follows:

"In our article upon the note which Denmark sent to the Government of the United States in reply to the notice of that government in relation to the Sound tails, we forefold that Denmark would take all possible pains to crive the United States from her isolated position, and make to squestion one for all the merceantic powers of the world. The stipulations of the various treaties which relate to these imposts, by which each nation is put upon the same footing as the most favored, form a most excitient basis for such a course, since it is mainly the jealousy of different nations toward each other which has so long upheld the Sound tolls. It is well known that Denmark has in fact adopted this policy, and has now invited all the powers interested in the matter—that is, all the States whose merchant vessels pay these tolls—to a conference to be opened in November in Copenhagen, and has laid before them a sketch of a plan for the formation of a fund and the abolition of these imposts.

"It is of course of the highest importance to Denmark to retain the Sound tolls, and their exchange for a funded capital is an expecient to which she would recort only in a case of the last necessity. It must be then an extreme case of necessity which has forced her Government to a step which might by a possibility quite against the real wishes of Denmark, lead to the abolition of the Pommark's possibility quite against the real wishes of Denmark, lead to the abolition of the Pommark's possibility quite against the real wishes of Denmark, lead to the abolition of the Pommark's possibility quite against the real wishes of Denmark, lead to the abolition of the Pommark's possibility quite against the real wishes of Denmark, lead to the abolition of the Pommark's possibility and the pommark is possibility an

quite against the real wishes of Denmark, lead to the abolition of the Sound tolls.

"Denmark's position was in fact painfal enough. While all other powers hi herto had allowed the raising of these imposts as a right to Denmark, the United States, on the 14 h April last, gave the year's notice of closing the commercial treaty which regulated the payment of the impost, and at the same time declared that upon the expiration of the treaty on the 38th of April, 1816, the obligation of American ships to pay these dues would cease. In this the United States deep the right of Denmark to exact these tolls from any nation not bound by treaty a ipulations to pay them, and tion not bound by treaty s ignilations to pay them, and demand of her the recognition of the right of North American ships and merchants to trade upon all the seas of the world, the Baltic included, without paying

Arserican saips and increasins to trans upon air the ceas of the world, the Baltic included, without paying duty to any power on earth.

"Denmark in her reply denied this consequence of the notice and declared that so far from this being the case, the United States' vessels came, on the other hand, into the position of these of the unprivileged nations. Still it is clear that Denmark must usewere possible means to escape so positiol a contest with the United States; a contest which may possibly lead to a revious conflict and far-reaching complications. Moreover, there was a positivity that other States might be moved to follow the example of the United States; and in fact it is not beyond the limits of probability, since by the war with Russis the position of England and France in regard to the Sound toll question is entirely changed. For if there is a prospect of Demark some time or other falling into the hands of Russis, the Sound tolls are a Bussian ad-

vanced post which it would be well to destroy in

"Harce Denmark saw herself forced to make an her leading professition, not the uncre revision and reduction of the tariff of imposts with which perhaps the United States and other powers would not have been Control of the considerasatisfied, but the abrogation of the same in considersston of a rum of money paid, and to invite a con-grees to assemble at Copenhagen to discuss the propo-sition. Though it may be for the interest of Denmark sition. Though it may be for the int-rest of Denmark to speak of the time as unfavorable for the congress, more better could possibly be chosen. For wive on the one hand it is of the highest importance to Dominark to eraw the United States into taking part in such a congress, and thus force her into, to some extent, binding herself to accept the results; on the otter hand the Danish soverment can have no stronger wish than that the conferences shall lead to nothing, and hence that the Sound tells remain untouched and the question of the natural right of other nations still stand undecided; and there is no sort of proposed of any other result. To attain to an arrangeprospect of any other result. To attain to an arrange-ment, which shall be general and bincing upon all the nations, not only must they all take part by their nations, not only must they all take part by their representatives in the conference, but must afterward ratify it. Denmark will use every effort to make it appear that perfect unanimity is necessary, and to this era she sargues that the subject is not merely one of commercial but of political importance, closely combined with the entire political condition of the North and an essential element of the system, which, under the name of the balance of power in Europe, has been the spiritus rector of all the diplomatic corresponden-for years past. One of the powers most interested the spiritus rector of all the diplomatic correspondence for years past. One of the powers most interested is Russia, which in case of any abolition of the impost by the mesna promisee, would have to bear the burcen of more than naif the capital paid in by the countrest bing upon the Baltic. Now it is more than doubtful that Russia will even take any part in a congress where she would meet three Powers with whom sale is a constant. at present at war. And it may be considered as certain that ske, leaving out of view her interest in retaining the Sound tolk, would finally have no wish, perhaps not be in a condition, to pay her share in the proposed fund. For should Decmark fall to Russis, a prospective event not to be left out of view, she would of fund. For should Decimark fall to Russia, a prospective event not to be left out of view, she would of course much rather have the new province, with its claims upon all vessels passing the Sonad, than in possession of any moneyed capital, however large. The absence of Russia from the conference would of course put off the results of the congress until posse is made, and at that instant the position of the Western powers are to this constitution will at long to the chancel. regard to this question of the Western power one far more favorable to Denmark. to one far more favorable to Denmark.

"But leaving the peculiar position of Russia out of the question, in the recordination of conflicting polici-

l interests, it is almost impossible to bring twenty our governments to any unanimous conclusion. be p esent case moneyed interests as well as politi the p eeent case moneyed interests as well as political are at stake—the questions coming up as to the share which each State shall bear in raising the purchase morey, as to the mode of calculating it, and as to the amount of the rum to be raised. The very position which Denmark has thrown out is in the highest degree complicated. According to this, as we have shown in the paragraphs copied from other papers, the Sound tolls are divided into two classes—hose derived from imposts on the cargoes and those upon vessels. To dispose of the former it is proposed that the different States shall contribute in proportion to the amount of goods and merchandise which either vesels. To dispose of the former it is proposed that the different States shall contribute in proportion to the amount of goods and merchandise which either when exported from or imported into their ports pass through the Sound and Belis, so that nations out of the Baltic shall pay toll for all goods which they export ty places on the Baltic coasts and upon all which they in turn import thence, and the nations upon the Baltic pay for all goods imported from places outside the Sound, or exported thither. An average of the sums paid by the merchants of the several countries during the last lew years is to be made, and the respective quota of each ration thus in part determined. For the tolls unon vessels a similar quots will be found by averaging the number of vessels which have passed the Sound both ways under the various flags. Our Copenhagen correspondent has just sent us the two tables annexed, in which is given a view of the tolls of the years 1851-2-3, paid by the several nations, and also in percentage the proportion which each would have to bear in raising the proposed fund.

"It is to be remarked that no notice is taken here of the various ration the Baltic which have claimed

would have to bear in raising the proposed fund.

"It is to be remarked that no notice is taken here of the various ports on the Baltic which have claimed exemption from the imposts, and which Deamark has thus far ignored, although these cases must come up at the conference and add new complications to the question. In fact, these computations and the division proposed contain so many points for conflict that it is impossible to see now any unanimity in the result can be reached. For such a conclusion—just what Denmark wishes—she is fully prepared. Perhaps the very mason she has called the convention lies in the conflicting opinions she foresees. The purpose of a conflicting opinions she foresees. The purpose of a revision of the tariff she has by no means given up-but merely placed it in the background, there to let its but merety pasced it in the background, there to let its magnetic powers, work seductively upon the other powers. If, for instance, she produces to the United States an important reduction in the toils on cotton, or to England on twists and irron, perhaps one or the other of these States might find a revision of the tariff by De: mark more advantageous to their in creats than the payment of their proposed quota of the fund.

Thus, by the possibility of a ravision of the toils tend. Thus, by the possibility of a revision of the tolls act wisible in the background, the manimity will be made much more difficult, and when it is seen that the conferences end in nothing. Deemark will be in a position to play the part of magnanimity and persecuted inno-

"She will point at her unhappy position between the spitation of the commercial world, on the one hand, unwilling to pay the tell, and on the other the cool and doubtful assistance rendered her by the governments. She will talk of her exertions to calm this agitation, and her earnest efforts, which were only interrupted by the unhappy war in the Duchies; and, in renewing these efforts to mitigate the evils attendant on her "well grounded rights," will, of her own accord and receipts, and will in no essential degree lighten the burdens open trade; and which, although only the ful-dillinent of the cuty of bringing the tariff into some degree of correspondence to the present value of mer-chancise, will have the outward appearance and glory of a noble act, and enable sacrificing. Denmark to ask the thanks of other nations.

"The tables to which we have referred are the fol-

lowing:

TABLE I—Tolls upon Goods received in the Sound and the Belts,
areraged for the three years 1851, 1852, 1853.

1. FROM COUNTRIES SEYOND THE MALTIC.
— imports from Baltic. — Exo'ts into Balt.—
Countries. Amount. Pr. et. of Fund. Amount. Pr. et. of Fund. \$1,937 14 259 4 775 6 975 499,737 48,975 18 100 78,500 13 257 1,587 24,000 21,250 436,950 65,100 10,725 54,000 71,782 48,847 £887,383 166.00 100,00

8.191.225 TABLE III .- Tolis on versels, averaged for the years 18 Frence ...... Greece...... Hemburg .... 0.319 3,488 10,214 0.231 6,723 5,150 12,713 1,113 8167.181 100.000 \$185,886 100.000

Mr. Fillmore has been here a few days. He dined one afternoon with the king, and it is said that upon his departure the king gave him one of his aids de camp as a companion to point out to him " the fatness of the land."

An elegant masonic temple, recently elected at Hyanois, by Fraternal lodge, was dedicated on Thursday
last with appropriate commonics. The Grand lodge
of Massachusetts, as well as the lodges in Boston,
Taunton, New Bedford, Nantucket, and other places,
were largely represented. After the services in the
temple, an address was delivered in the Universalist
church, by C. B. Farnsworth, esq., of Pawtacket.
The festivities closed with a supper and ball in the

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by the merchants of Mobile toward the purchase of the steamer Quaker City.

## ANITVERSARY OF THE HESEEW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Hebrew Denevolent society of the city of No York, held its thirt, fourth anniversary last night the Chinese Assembly rooms. About two handro persons sat down to dinner. Mr. Arozson, presiden of the society presided. Dodworth's band was in at tendance. The rooms, under the superintendence Mr Thomas Bell, were hand somely decorated for the occasion. The company asserbled in the rerooms son after 6 o cock, and at 7, o clock ratiology at the tables in the hall. Among these at the hald table were the Rev. Dr. Raphall, the Rev. J. J. Isaacs, the Rev. J. J. Lyons, J. Setigman, Robert Lyon, M. Woolf, H. Hendries, B. Nathan and J. D. Walter. The Rev. Mr. Lyon said grace before most; clorer over he said grace after meat, and The resulters commenced to amounce the leasts which were as follows:

which were as follows:

1. The day we calebrate—Our thirty-brika analyses of several to cheerful ishor in the boly cause of bacoroftone;

2. Our bestiven in all parts of the word—May they acceptate of the like recurity and equal sights, gastened acquarts, in happy republican America.

3. The President of the United States—A frithful granting of Constitution all likestics.

by ourselves, in papy legislate States—A faithful geneticul of our Constitution al liberties.

4. Cherity—' Mod if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallers in decay with thee, then, thou shart releve him; yes, though he be a stranger and a rejourner, that he may view whit thee.

5. A Our issier societies—Handmanderne of mercy.

6. Religious liberty—God's oblief gift, man's descret right.

7. The State of New York—The "Empire" State.

8. The city of New York—The "Empire" State.

9. The press houset and free—The true embodiment of popular thought and of public epinion.

10. The noise—God bies them.

The pursuitant then stated that the receipts for the past year amounted to \$4,000, all of which was used in purposes of charity, on account of the press ng do-

past year amounted to \$4,500, all of which was used in purposes of charity, on account of the pressing demand upon the fund because of the hardness of the times last Winter.

The Rev. Dr. Raffiall responded to the fourth teast, to "Charity," in his usually elequent style, and was frequently and carnestly applianced during his remarks. He inculcated the cuty of benevolence, and spoke of the pleasure experienced in performing acts of charity. This Commonwealth he said is the nome of the oppressed and the down-troiden. Less year there were large accessions to our population by emission, and the severity of the last year loudly application, and the severity of the last year loudly ap-

there were large accessions to our population by emigration, and the acverity of the last year loudly appealed to charity. In this work of relieving the needy the Hebrew Betevoient society does all in its power. He gave as a closing searliment—be would recommend them to we are a garment which they were all inneed of the Masele of Charity.

Convibutions to the fund were then amouveed, ray ging from fifty dollars downward, and in all reaching the sum of four thousand dollars.

The Rev. Dr. Isaacs responded to the sixth toast. The Jews, who of all races have been persecuted, have reason to appreciate religious liberty. He referred to the war in Europe as a strife between religious liberty and barbarism. The circumstance of the election of a Hisbiew to the Lord Mayorship of a great city in Europe, was speken of as an evidence of the progress of the sentiment of religious liberty. He progress of the sentiment of religious liberty and darbarism.

The following volunteer toast offered by M. W.

The following Volunteer constraints and people whose poor are start was then read:
Honor, prosperity to the nation and people whose poor are never seen begging bread.
The officers of this society for the year ending April next are as follows:
President, H. Aronson; vice-president, P. J. Josebimoseu;
President, Geo. S. Mawoo, Pinsus King, Jacob Goldsmito, Herry Lewis, Joseph Aden, and A. Lanarus. THE NASSAU WATER WORKS COMPANY.—The Brooklyn common council held a late inceding hat night in chemesing the water question. The report of the compittee on the subject embraces soveral resolutions which give the assent of the city to the company and the council and the c

to lay their pipes in the streets, avenues and parks, under certain regulations. The city agrees to subscribe under certain regulations. The city agrees to subscribe one million dollars to the capital stock of the company, and it shall not be binding upon the city until the residue of the capital of the company, being two million of dollars shall be in good faith subscribed, and twenty percent thereon paid in cash. The company is to expend the twenty percent in the construction of the works, when the city is to pay ten per cent. The general plan is that the water shall be drawn from the main spring of Long Island by means of an open or closed conduct capable of passing forty millions gallous daily, and full as near the south shore of the island as possible, and open on the north side so as to gallons daily, and full as near the south shore of the neisted as possible, and open on the north side so as to admit the water from the main spring to run into such conduit on that side along its whole length. The principal reservoir shall be capable of holding about two hundred millions of sallons. An auxiliary reservoir and the creeked on some of the inguest that the reighborhood. There shall be laid two mains leading from the nincipal reservoir, on the ones Pallon avange. from the principal reservoir, on through Fulton avenue and one through Division avenue with not less than eighty five miles of pipe nor more than one huneighty five miles of pipe nor note than one miles for distribution through different streets and averues in the city. Public hydrants, waterplugs, &c., shall be placed in connection with such pipes. The company shall take the real estate purchased by the city in Queens co. for water purposes at its cost. The number of directors is to be nine, divided into three clarges, to hold office for the country. three years. The resolutions were passed by a vote of wenty-nine year to nine nays.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS -The county Board of Canvassers resumed their wasion yes'erday, and finished the Tenth ward. The Ninth ward seturns, in consequence of a misstatement as the number of vo'es cast for county judge, was referred to a commit tee of three for examination. One of the cistrict returns of the Fifth ward was also sent back for correction. The board will meet again to-day

FIRE ON A SHIP. - This morning about 1 o'clock a fire broke out in the galley of a ship lying at pier No. 7 East river. The flames were subdued before much damage was done.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE .- The Cincinnati Enquire EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following account of a singularly romantic epizede in life which occurred recently: About six years since a lady named Mrs. Martha Wood, accompanied by her son, his wife, and a couple of children, arrived in this city from New-Bedford, Mass. She stated that she was a widow of some twenty-four years' standing, her husband having been mate of a whaler which had been lost at sea. The family have resided for a greater portion of the time on Liberty street, Mr. Wood, the son, working at his trade, which is that of a cooper.

street, Mr. Wood, the son, working at his trade, which is that of a cooper.
Yesterday morning a gray-headed and toilworn man called at the residence of the family, and seeing Mr. Wood inquired for the widow, who being called into the room, while gazing intently at the stranger, whose eyes were fixed mournfully upon her, requested to know his business.

"Do you not know me, Martha?" said he, and as the sound of his voice, like the memory of an olden melody, met her ear, she gave vent to a hysterical cry and fainted in the arms which were opened to receive her.

and fainted in the arms which were opened to receive her.

The tale is soon told. The ship in which he had made his last voyage from New-Bedford was cast away in the South Sea islands, and he was one of the few who escaped a watery grave. After enduring almost unheard of privations, he succeeded, after thirty years absence, in reaching his native land. From a brother of his wife he learned their present location, and arrived here to find her whom he had left a young and blooming bride far advanced in the evening of life, while the infant upon whose lips, when last he saw him, he had imprinted a father's kiss, and who could then scarcely lisp his name, was now a stalwart man sad the head of a family. How many hopes and fears must have sgitated the heart of the old mariner as he again set foot, after his long pilgrimage, upon his native soil.

To be Bung.—Private Wm. J. Duna of company

his native soil.

To RE HUNG.—Private Wm. J. Dunn of company G. mounted riflemen, United States army, was recently tried by court-martial at Port McIntosh. Texas, Capt. Thomas Claiborne, jr., of the mounted rifles, being president of the court. The charges were for mutiny and the murder of Sergeant John Williams of the same regiment and company, by shooting him with a revolver. The court found the priloner guilty as charged, and rentenced him to be hung at such time and place as the President may appoint. The raurder, which was an airoclous one, was committed at the camp of the company at Limpa Creek, El Paso road, Texas, on or about the 30th of June last. The President has directed the sentence to be carried out at cent has directed the sentence to be carried out at Fort McIntosh on the fourth Friday next succeeding the reception of his confirmation of it (the sentence) at that post.

Whalars.

Arr. at do. Sept. 26, bark F. Bunchinis. Tuck, of Freetnostown, 350 bbls. di landed, brig Lewis Bruce. Ryder, of do., 59 bbls. landed; brig Lewis Bruce. Ryder, of do., 59 bbls. landed; brig. Lander, 223, Macomber, N. S. 225 bbls. do., 78th, Zone, Fish, Faitheven, clean; E. Cottring, Rosch N. B., 59 bbls. landed; bot. 1. skip Congress. Edirings, clean; Rosch N. B., 16 bbls. landed; 56. Hearth Swy. Piak, N. London, clean. Archored at Patts Oct. 3 bark Nelson Saow, Wesks. 26 co.; discharged Mr. Swiff. Off and on 3d, ship Rickard Mitchell, Defritz, 569 cp.; hash Harvast, Winslow, 189 cp. discharged Mr. Williams and shipped Mr. Chedwicks 5th, skip Gwiland, Parsons, 36 on heard; bark Effecteth, Horise Wilse, discharged Mr. Williams and shipped Mr. Chedwicks 5th, skip Gwiland, Parsons, 36 on heard; bark Effecteth, Horise Wilse, tidd, 18th, chipse Catawbe, Swriin, 270 on board; Canatination, Vinniew out stated; barks Anaecoda Lawrence, 1,360; Sasan, Green, 600 sp. 200 wh. Cernella, Grape, 23,560.

Heard from, no date, &c., bark Benj. Cumedings, Jeskam, 136 and 150 db.

Spoken-In Ochorsk sea Sopt 9, ship Lowis, Bonney, H. S.

500 bhis off.
July 13, ist. 24 to N. ton. 112 W., Catelon, Hambio, H. S.